Business Notices.

Knox's Hars are now no sooner seen than known. They have an six of elegance which immediately as-rests the eye. They are and only expedient in material, but beautiful in style and admirably adjusted to the complexic and features of the waster. Thousands can testify to their lasting qualities, and while the bats of other manufacturers are grow-ing while-corpered and dull-lossing on short acquaintance, Knox's preserve their life and beightness unimpaired. Mr. Knox's establishmetute are at No. 123 Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway.

LEARY'S NEW QUALITY AND PRICE.-For years we have been solicited to make and sell in addition to our best; a Silk Har at a less cost than our standard price. We the day comply, and offer in sew styles as additional Hat, of lower grade and dismission rate, that will command itself to economists, and meet the approval of young gentlemen wearers of the metropolis.

Leary & Co. Hatters,

Agor House, Broadway.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their cus-tomers and the public to the Fall Farmons for Gentle-ster's Hars and Cars.

AUTOMN .- In the never-ceasing circles of the AUTEMN.—In the never-ceasing circles of the golden have with its golden have. With masternal care the golden have with its golden have. With masternal care the golden always bring with her the ripened stores of nature, that the wants of humanity may be supplied. Spoitaneous with her arrival, that we may pay proper respect to the occasion, and appear well in the eyes of our fellow man, we make a thoice of a fashionable Hat, from the incomparable collection or J. H. Jawss. No. 528 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel,) at which place may be found Hats, manufactured in the first style of art, and fitted, with attairia occuracy, to mit the general expression of the features, as well as the head of the individual.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY
For September, 1854—This Day will issue (new and original) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hars.

Leary & Co.,

Leaders of Fashion, Astor Hosse, Broadway.

SCHOOL HAT FOR BOYS.—A large assortmen, but received, at GERIA'S, No. 214 Broadway, (opposite S Paul's Church)

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EM-PORIUM.—Pall Styles now ready of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's Hars and Gars. The especial attention of Lades is called to our large assortment of Guittenky's Hars and Gars. J. W. Krillogo, No. 128 Canal et.

GENIN will issue THIS DAY his FALL STYLES for Young Man. Genin, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Pan's.

Ladies going to or returning from the country,
wishing their supply of Shots, can find Gaites Boots, from
127 to 201 [Labies Stiffens Type and Buckers, 6] to 101 per
pair, with Bowy, Missey and Chitchean's Boots and Shutse pair, with BOVN, MISSES at of all kinds and prices at J B MILLER & Co.'s. No. 181 Canal et.

"Grisi Schottisch." with a fine Likeness of Madame Grisi, price 38 cents. The complete Opera of Lucrais Borgia, as performed at Castle Garden, arranged for the piano-forte, with Italian and English words, price \$2. Also, the Operas of Norma, Don Giovanni and Lucia di Lammermoot, just published and for sale by Barkey & Gonnou, 297 Broadway. TO CITY AND OUT OF TOWN

TO CITY AND OUT OF 1000.

Bouse of Buyers of Everyshing Goods.

We have a heautiful and extendive assortment of Plain White and ELELY DECORATED FRENCH CHINA.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH GAS FIXTURES, Ac., Ac.
All of our own importation, which we offer at very low prices to make room for other containtly arriving.

On the County of the County of the Stores, No. 31 and 633 Broadway.

"WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE."

"WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE."

Memer STEARNES & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 16 Wateret, continue to make and sell "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE." and are the only persons sathorized (with
the exceptions of the New-England States) to make and sell
the same.—Sept. 2, 1154

MESSE. STEARS & MARVIN, New-York:

Gentlemes. In the great fire which occurred here on the 5th
inst., our Shore was completely consumed. The flannes from
the drug store opposite came upon us so rapidly that we had
berely time to lock up our books and make our escape through
the back door. Our Safe was one of your "Right & Co's SalAMANDER SAFES," (Wilder's Patent.) and although the fire was
one of the hottest, there being a large quantity of liquers, oil
and papers came out uninjured, except the binding was started
slightly.

We are perfectly satisfied that "your Safes are fire proof."

and papers came out unmystro. As a sightly.
We are perfectly actisfied that "your Safes are fire proof," and we shall procure another of the same kind.
A large associatest of the above Safes on hand, and Jones' Impenetrable World's Fair Lock. Depot as above.

Impenetrable Would's Fait Lock Depot as above.

GREAT FIRE IN TROY, N. Y.
Thoy, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

S. C. Herriso-Siri. One of your Sales preserved my papers and restored them to me in good order after having been expored to an intense heat at the late great fire in this city on the 25th off. Please forward me one of your Improved ("Herriso") Pales same size as old one as soon as convenient. I have delivered the old one to your agents in this city. Mosers, Heart & Co.

RING's Patent") Sales axine size as 50 to your agents in this city, incent. I have delivered the old one to your agents in this city, Mosers, Hisart & C. W. Tenseyov.

The fearly of Co. Court, truly.

C. W. Tenseyov.

The tested safe above mentioned has been placed in front of Messus. Heart & Go.'s store. Troy, where it can be examined be interested in the matter.

A large assortment of the improved Herritso's Patent Safes on band, and made to order, as the old stand, Green Block, No. 155, 157 and 139 Water-st. New York. S. C. Herritso.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES .- Notice is hereby given to the public, that on the 2d inst. Stas C.
Hubbing reassigned to the subscriber all his right to manufacture and sell. Wilder's Patent Salamander Sarks. The
subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the
public, that he is about to establish himself in the business.

B. O. Wilder, Patentee.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Sales, and F. C. GOFTINS INFERENTABLE DEFINER LOCKS and CAOSS BERS. Dept., No. 192 Pearl s. one door below Maidendard; Manufactory, Nos. 60, 82, 64, and

BELLS! BELLS!!-MENEELY'S CELEBRATED CHURCH, FACTORY STRAMBOAT, SCHOOL, SHIP, LOCOMOTIVE PLANTATION and other BELS; constantly on hand at the Work in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, 116 Broadway

NEW CARPETS, -BETTS, KELLEHER & BETTS,

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS AT RESUCCED PRICES - KELTYR FREQUEN, Nos. 200] Broadway and 54 Reade-st., have, of their own manufacture and importation, a large ators of Window Shates, Lace and death Curtains, Cornices, Dannaka, &c., which they are now offering at extremely low prices.

NOTICE -PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS,

Nos. 236 and 257 Broadway.

Thomas Fave & Co.

Having sided a large factory. Nos. 152, 154, 156 and 118 Wes
20th-st. to our extensive importing ousliness, the trade a
whole-sile, as well as consumers at retail, will study their take
est and take by examining the Spock and Pricks at our nelocation. Thomas Fave & Co., Nes. 256 and 257 Broadway.

Directly opposite the City Hall. BANK OF WASHTENAW, BANK OF MILFORD,

FARMERS' AND MERCHASTS' HANK OF MEMPHS.—Notes on the above Banks will be taken at 50 cents on the dollar in pay-mont for REDY-MADE CLOTHING at E. EVAN'S, Nos 66 and 65 Fulton-et. All other Banks to the Union at par.

SEWING MACHINES.-We will pay a liberal re SEWING MACHINES.—We will pay a notice at re-ward for correct information whereby we can prove that any person in the Guy of New York has brught and is using an EX-CHISTOR SEWING MACHINE. The Agents of the Excelsion Company has advertised that they are not men of straw, we don't believe him. A Company which without owning a single patient, can unblushingly private from four valid patients belong-ing to us and offer to guarantee purchasers, may well be sus-pected of irresponsibility. We apprive the public distinctly that no person shall be allowed to use an EXCELSION MACHINE with-out paying in damages.

I. M. Singer & Co. No. 323 Broadway.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand at invites attention to his stock of China and Glass-ware. Sets of Glass Cut to order and Excessive with Crest or Initial. Fancy Goods, received from Auction, at low

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN RIT-TERS -Propaged by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Archest., P. ladelphia Will effectually cure Liver Complaints, Dyspep Janudice, Chronic at Nervous Debility, D. seases of the Kidne and all diseases prints from a disordered Liver or Stome Jaundice, Chronic at Nervous Debility, Danases of the Klaineys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipations, Inward Files, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Ascidity of the Stomach, Names, Heartburn, Dispust for Food, Fullness and Weight in the Stomach, Son Ecuptions, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swinning of the Head, Huried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficiently Sensations when in a lying Position, Dinness of Vision, Data or Web before the Sight, Ecver or Duil Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Vellow ness of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Backton, Vellow ness of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Backton, Vellow ness of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Backton, Vellow ness of the Stim and Eyes, Fain in the Backton, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

Spirita.

For mic in Now-York by A. B. & D. Savds, No. 100 PulFor mic, C. H. Rixo, No. 192 Broadway; Haviland, Harral &
Risley, No. 30 Warren-st.; Boyo & Paul, No. 149 Chambers,
E. V. Clackerker & Co., No. 31 Barchevst.; Olcott, Me
Kisson & Robriss, No. 127 Maiden-lane, Mrs. Gayre, Rook
jyn, and by drugsists and fealers of medicine everywhere.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS AT DR. M. LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PULLS ARE feat engineeding all other remedies for Liver Complaint, Sich Headache, Dyspepsis, &c. Below we give the certificate of a Lady residing in our own city. In such certificates the problem in the confidence:

I do be rely certify that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and never found permanent relie until I used Dr. M. Lane's Liver Pulls. By their use I have been completely cured of that dreaffs disease, and now take pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with Liver Complaint, Sick Headache or Dyspepsis.

MARY HILL, 5th av. P. S.—The above rainable remedy, also Da. McLane's Call manager.

E BRAYED VERMITUGE, can now be had at all take none but Store in this city.
Parchaetes will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. McLastr's Laver Pilles. These are other Pille, parporting to be laver Pille, now before the poblic.

HAIR DVE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S cele brated HAIR DVE is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Soft wholesele and recall, or applied in nine private world. Soft wholesele and recall, or applied in nine private growns at W. A. Havenessel's Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamical thair Factory, No. 23 Broadway.

GREAT MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT OF HORACE WAYERS NO. 203 BROADWAY.—As music, through two of its greatest living representatives, is particularly essaging public attention at this time, and the question is arising in the minds of many where they may best obtain such merchandise as will can be made to the control of the stable of

NEW MUSIC .- "The Last Rose of Summer. Introduction and brilliant variations by William Jucho, 75 cents. A choice piece, one that will meet with a warm welcome from the musical public, and be preserved as a gen in the library of all levers of good music. Desicrs wishing any kind of Music Merchanicles, or to make arrangements for continued supplies of all new issues published in the United States, will find it greatly to their advantage to call at HORACE WATERS'S, No. 333 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

Subscribers to THE TRIEUMS wishing their Post-Office ad-dress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-West's or Weekly; and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. W. H. Hartford. Address lost.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be out in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The Tribune for Europe

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The steamship Washington sails from this port for Southampton and Bremen To-Day, at 12 M.

A most brutal homicide occurred night before last in the bloody Sixth Ward of this City. A lawyer named John F. Brady was beaten by a gang of street ruffians, knocked down a flight of steps, and so injured that he died within a few hours. No arrests had been made up to last

The Star of the West arrived yesterday from San Juan with 15 days later news from California, and a million in gold. From the Gold Region, the news is not important. Miners were doing preity well; crops excellent, generally; crimes less frequent; weather intensely hot; and only one great fire-the town of Bidwell, on the Yuba, loss \$100,200.

From Oregon and Washington Territory there is nothing of consequence. The great stories about the Coquille gold mines were all moonshine. The Hon. John W. Davis has resigned the Governorship of Oregon, and came to New-York in the Star of the West.

Steam communication with the Sandwich Islands has been established. A joint French and English fleet had visited Honolulu, and again put to sea. Annexation to the United States was the

prominent topic of discussion. . The most important news by this arrival is from China. An insurrection had broken out around Canton, and there were rumors that the insurgents had captured the city. This, however,

needs confirmation. SPANISH REVOLUTIONS.

The revolution in Spain has now so far taken on the appearance of a permanent condition that, as our correspondent at London has informed us, the wealthy and conservative classes have begun to emigrate and to seek security in France. This is not surprising; Spain has never adopted the modern Frenchfashion, so generally in vogue in 1848, of beginning and accomplishing a revolution in three avs. Her efforts in that line are complex and more prolonged. Three years seems to be the shortest limit to which she restricts herself, while her revolutionary cycle sometimes expands to nine. Thus her first revolution in the present century extended from 1808 to 1814; the second from 1820 to 1823; and the third from 1834 to 1843. How long the present one will continue, or in what it will result, it is impossible for the keenest politician to foretell; but it is not much to say that there is no other part of Europe, not even Turkey and the Russian war, which offers so profound an interest to the thoughtful observer, as does Spain at this

Insurrectionary risings are as old in Spain as that sway of court favorites against which they are usually directed. Thus at the end of the fourteenth century the aristocracy revolted against King Juan II. and his favorite, Don Alonzo de Luna. In the fifteenth century still more serious commotions took place against King Henry V. and the head of his camarilia, Don Juan de Pacheco. Marquis de Villara. In the seventeenth century the people at Lisbon tore to pieces Vacconcelles, the Sartorius of the Spanish Viceroy in Portugal, as they did at Saragossa with San Colombo, the favorite of Philip V. At the end of the same century, under the reign of Carlos II., the people of Madrid rose against the Queen's camarilla, composed of the Countess de Berliss and the Counts Oropeza and Melgar, who had imposed on all provisions entering the capital an oppressive duty, which they shared among themselves. The people marched to the royal palace, forced the King to appear on the balcony, and himself to denounce the Oneen's camarilla. They then marched to the palaces of the Counts Oropezs and Melgar, plundered them, destroyed them by fire, and tried to lay hold of their owners, who, however, had the good luck to escape, at the cost of perpetual exile. The event which occasioned the insurrectionary rising in the fifteenth century was the treacherous treaty which the favorite of Henry IV., the Marquis de Villara had concluded with the King of France, according to which Catalonis was to be surrendered to Louis XI. Three centuries later, the treaty of Fontainebleau, concluded on Oct. 27, 1807, by which the favorite of Carlos IV. and the minion of his Queen, Den Manuel Godey, the Prince of Peace, contracted with Bonaparte for the partition of Portugal and the entrance of the French armies into

against Godoy, the abdication of Carlos IV., the assumption of the throne by Ferdinand VII., his sen, the entrance of the French army into Spain, and the following war of independence. Thus the Spanish war of independence commenced with a popular insurrection against the camarilla, then personified in Don Manuel Godoy, just as the civil war of the fifteenth century commenced with the rising against the camarilla, then personified in the Marquis de Villara. So, too, the revolution of 1854, commenced with the rising against the camarilla, personified in the Count San Luis.

Notwithstanding these ever-recurring insurrections, there has been in Spain, up to the present century, no serious revolution, except the war of the Holy League in the times of Carlos I., or Charles V., as the Germans call him. The immediste pretext, as usual, was then furnished by the elique who, under the suspices of Cardinal Adrian. the Viceroy, himself a Fleming, exasperated the Castilians by their rapacious insolence, by selling the public offices to the highest bidder, and by open traffic in law-suits. The opposition against the Flemish camarilla was only at the surface of the movement. At its bottom was the defense of the liberties of mediaeval Spain against the encroachments of modern absolutism.

The material basis of the Spanish monarchy having been laid by the union of Arragon Castile and Grenada, under Ferdinand the Catholic, and Isabella I., Charles I. attempted to transform that still feudal monarchy into an absolute one. Simultaneously he attacked the two pillars of Spanish liberty, the Cortes and the Ayuntamientes -the former a modification of the ancient Gothic concilia, and the latter transmitted almost without interruption from the Roman times, the Ayuntamientos exhibiting the mixture of the hereditary and elective character proper to the Roman municipalities. As to muncipal self-government, the towns of Italy, of Provence, Northern Gaul, Great Britain, and part of Germany, offer a fair similitude to the then state of the Spanish towns; but neither the French States General, nor the British Parliaments of the middle area, are to be compared with the Spanish Cirtes. There were circumstances in the tormation of the Spanish kingdom peculiarly favorable to the limitation of royal power. On the one side, small parts of the peninsula were recovered at a time, and formed into separate kingdoms, during the long struggles with the Arabs. Popular laws and customs were eagendered in these struggles. The successive conquests, being principally effected by the nobles, rendered their power excessive, while they diminished the royal power. On the other hand, the inland towns and cities rose to great consequence. from the necessity people found themselves under of residing together in places of strength, as a security against the continual irruptions of the Moors; while the peninsular formation of the country, and constant intercourse with Provence and Italy, created first-rate commercial and maritime cities on the coast. As early as the fourteenth century, the cities formed the most powerful part in the Cortes, which were composed of their representatives, with those of the clergy and the nobility. It is also worthy of remark, that the slow recovery from Moorish dominion through an obstinate struggle of almost eight hundred years, gave the peninsula, when wholly emancipated, a character altogether different from that of cotemporaneous Europe, Spain finding itself, at the epoch of European resurrection, with the manners of the Goths and the Vandals in the North, and with those of the Arabs in the South.

Charles I. having returned from Germany. where the imperial dignity had been bestowed upon him, the Cortes assembled at Valladolid, in order to receive his oath to the ancient laws and to invest him with the crown. Charles, declining to appear, sent commissioners who, he pretended, were to receive the oath of allegiance on the part of the Cortes. The Cortes refused to admit these commissioners to their presence, notifying the monarch that, if he did not appear and swear to the laws of the country, he should never be acknowledged as King of Spain. Charles thereupon yielded; he appeared before the Cortes and took the oath-as historians say, with a very bad grace. The Cortes on this occa sion told him: "You must know, Senor, that "the King is but the paid servant of the nation." Such was the beginning of the hostilities between Charles I. and the towns. In consequence of his intrigues, numerous insurrections broke out in Castile, the Holy League of Avila was formed, and the united towns convoked the assembly of the Cortes at Tortesillas, whence, on Oct. 20, 1520, protest against the abuses" was addressed to the King, in return for which he deprived all the deputies assembled at Tortesillas of their personal rights. Thus civil war had become inevitable: the commoners appealed to arms; their soldiers under the command of Padilla seized the fortress of Torre Lobston, but were ultimately defeated by superior forces at the battle of Vil-Islar on April 23, 1521. The heads of the principal "conspirators" rolled on the scaffold, and the ancient liberties of Spain disappeared.

Several circumstances conspired in favor of the rising power of absolutism. The want of union between the different provinces deprived their efforts of the necessary strength; but it was, above all, the bitter antagonism between the classes of the nobles and the citizens of the towns which Charles employed for the degradation of both. We have already mentioned that since the fourteenth century the influence of the towns was prominent in the Cortes, and since Ferdinand the Catholic, the Holy Brotherhood (Santa Hermandad), had proved a powerful instrument in the hands of the towns against the Castilian pobles, who accused them of encroachments on their ancient privileges and jurisdiction. The nobility, therefore, were eager to assist Carlos I. in his project of suppressing the Hely League. Having crushed their armed resistance. Carlos occupied himself with the reduction of the municipal privileges of the towns. which, rapidly declining in population, wealth and importance soon lost their influence in the Cortes. Carlos now turned round upon the nobles, who had as sisted him in putting down the liberties of the towns, but who themselves retained a considerable political importance. Mutiny in his army for want of pay obliged him, in 1539, to assemble the Cortes, in order to obtain a grant of money. Indignant at the misapplication of former subsidies to operations foreign to the interests of Spain. the Cortes refused all supplies. Carlos dis nissed them in a rage: and, the nobles having insisted on a privilege of exemption from taxes, he declared that those who claimed such a right could have so claim to appear in the Cortes, and conse quently excluded them from that assembly. This

meetings were henceforth reduced to the performance of a mere court ceremony. The third element in the ancient constitution of the Cortes, viz.: the clergy, enlisted since Ferdinand the Catholic under the banner of the Inquisition, had long ceased to identify its interests with those of feudal Spain. On the contrary, by the Inquisition, the Church was transformed into the most formidable tool of absolutism. If after the reign of Carlos L the decline of

Spain, both in a political and social aspect, exhib-

ited all those symptoms of inglorious and pro-

tracted putrefaction so repulsive in the worst

times of the Turkish Empire, under the Emperor

at least the anciest liberties were buried in a

magnificent tomb. This was the time when Vasco

Muñoz Balboa planted the banner of Castile upon

the shores of Darien, Cortez in Mexico, and Pizarro in Peru; when Spanish influence reigned supreme in Europe, and the Southern imagination of the Iberians was bewildered with visions of Eldorados, chivalrous adventures, and universal menarchy. Then Spanish liberty disappeared under the clash of arms, showers of gold, and the terrible illuminations of the auto-da-fe. But how are we to account for the singular phenomenon that, after almost three centuries of a Hapsburg dynasty, followed by a Bourbon dynasty-either of them quite sufficient to crush a people-the municipal liberties of Spain more er less survive? that in the very country, where of all the feudal states absolute monarchy first arose in its most unmitigated form, centralization has never succeeded in taking root? The answer is not difficult. It was in the six teenth century that were formed the great monarchies which established themselves everywhere on the downfall of the conflicting feudal classes-

the aristocracy and the towns. But in the other great States of Europe absolute monarchy presents itself as a civilizing center, as the initiator of social unity. There it was the laboratory, in which the various elements of society were so mixed and worked, as to allow the towns to change the local independence and sovereignty of the Middle Ages for the general rule of the middle classes, and the common sway of civil society. In Spain, on the contrary, while the aristocracy sunk into degradation without losing their worst privilege, the towns lost their mediaval power without gaining modern impor-Since the establishment of absolute monarchy

they have vegetated in a state of continuous decay. We have not here to state the circumstances, political or economical, which destroyed Spanish commerce, industry, navigation and agriculture. For the present purpose it is sufficient to simply recall the fact. As the commercial and industrial life of the towns declined, internal exchanges became rare, the mingling of the inhabitants of different provinces less frequent, the means of communication neglected, and the great reads gradually deserted. Thus the local life of Spain, the independence of its provinces and ommunes, the diversified state of society originally based on the physical configuration of the country, and historically developed by the detached manner in which the several provinces emancipated themselves from the Moorish rule, and formed little independent commonwealthswas now finally strengthened and confirmed by the economical revolution which dried up the sources of national activity. And while the absolute menarchy found in Spain material in its very nature repulsive to centralization, it did all in its power to prevent the growth of common interests arising out of a national division of labor and the multiplicity of internal exchangesthe very basis on which alone a uniform system of administration and the rule of general laws can be created. Thus the absolute monarchy in Spain, bearing but a superficial resemblance to the absolute monarchies of Europe in general, is rather to be ranged in a class with Asiatic forms of government. Spain, like Turkey, remained an agglom-ration of mismanaged republics with a nominal sovereign at their head. Despotism changed character in the different provinces with the arbitrary interpretation of the general laws by viceroys and governors: but despotic as was the government it did not prevent the provinces from subsisting with different laws and customs, different coins, military banners of different colors, and with their respective systems of taxation. The oriental despotism attacks municipal self-government only when on posed to its direct interests, but is very glad to allow those institutions to continue so long as they take off its shoulders the duty of doing some thing and spare it the trouble of regular administration

Thus it happened that Napoleon, who, like all his cotemporaries, considered Spain as an inspimate corpse, was fatally surprised at the discovery that when the Spanish State was dead, Spanish society was full of life, and every part of overflowing with powers of resistance. By the treaty of Fontainebleau he had got his troops to Madrid; by alluring the royal family into an nterview at Bayonne he had forced Carlos IV to retract his abdication, and then to make over to to him his dominions; and he had intimidated Ferdinand VII into a similar declaration. Carlos IV, his Queen and the Prince of Peace, conveyed to Compiegne, Ferdinand VII and his brothers imprisoned in the castle of Valencay, Bonaparte conferred the throne of Spain on his brother Joseph, assembled a Spanish Junta at Bayonne, and provided them with one of his ready-made constitutions Seeing nothing alive in the Spanish monarchy except the miserable dynasty which he had safely locked up, he felt quite sure of this confiscation of Spain. But, only a few days after his coup de main, he received the news of an insurrection at Madrid. Murat, it is true, quelled that tumult by killing about 1,000 people; but when this massacre became known, an insurrection broke out in Asturias, and soon afterward embraced the whole monarchy. It is to be remarked that this first spontaneous rising originated with the people, while the "better" classes had quietly submitted to the foreign yoke.

Thus it is that Spain was prepared for her more recent revolutionary career, and launched into the struggles which have marked her development in the present century. The facts and influences we have thus succinctly detailed still act in forming her destinies and directing the impulses of her people. We have presented them as necessary not only to an appreciation of the present crisis, but of all she has done and suffered since the Napoleonic usurpation-a period now of nearly fifty years-not without tragic episodes and heroic efforts. -irdeed, one of the most touching and instructive ch pters in all modern history. Let us hope that the additions now being made Spain, caused a popular insurrection at Madrid was the death-blow of the Cortes, and their to their annals by the Spanish people may prove

neither unworthy nor fruitless of good to themselves and to the world.

CANADA_CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The Canadian Ministry, composed of Mesers. Hineks, Rolph, Cameron & Co., resigned yesterday, having been fairly beaten the day before on the election of a Speaker of the new Parliament. They proposed Mr. Cartier, who was voted down by 62 to 59; Mr. Sicotte was then proposed by the opposition, and elected by 76 to 41. Mr. Premier Hincks tried to hold on hoping to recover his lost ground in the debate on the Governor-General's Speech, but in vain. That Speech takes ground in favor of the secularization (conversion to Educational or other secular uses) of the Public Lands or Land Proceeds known as the Clergy Reserves; and this demonstration, though clearly on the right side, alienated some of the Ministry's supporters, while conciliating none of their opponents-those who are zealous for Secularization choosing not to owe it to Hincks & Co. So the Minister's request for a delay of twenty-four hours was voted down, and Hincks, seeing his fortunes irretrievable, tendered his resignation and that of his colleagues, which were graciously accepted by Royalty's representative, Lord Elgin.

The Opposition have won their first field; and now commence their serious difficulties. They cordially agreed that Hincks & Co. should go out; they are not agreed-far from it-as to the men to fill the places thus vacated. They embrace every shape of discordant opinion, from High Church Toryism to the most sweeping Radicalism-from the sturdiest, blindest de rotees of Royalty and Aristocracy to Annexationists and Red Republicans - from MacNab to MacKenzie. Whether they have or have not a leader of equal dexterity and flexibility with Inspector-General Hincks remains to be proved. If they have, we have yet to know him as such; and even one as facile and dexterous as Hincks would have great difficulty in molding their discordant squads into a compact, cohering Administration party. We shall see how they succeed; though we suspect that a dread of ridicule, if no worthier motive, will impel them to "fusion," at least so far as not to surrender the reins of Government in despair to Hincks & Co. until after they shall at least have tried to govern. We shall see.

A PRESENT HORROR.

Many a fair and tender-hearted maiden has read and wept over accounts of the terrible abuse and suffering of the African captives or other victims of the atrocious Slave Trade without sus pecting that scenes nearly as revolting and quite as painful are occurring almost nightly within sight of their own homes. Yes, right here on the Hudson, on the forward decks of our stately and beautiful steamers, there is almost nightly exhibited a spectacle of mingled indecency, constraint, exposure to disease, and positive agony, which might well make a murderer blush for his relationship to mankind.

The bell rings its last warning; the plank is hauled in or pushed ashore; the escaping steam gives its final shrick: the engine starts, and the boat moves off in graceful dignity on its way to Albany. All the seats on the upper deck are filled and the promenades thronged by a lively, laughing, pleasure seeking crowd, whom the gong will soon summon to their bounteous supper, whence they will return to chat, to read, to saunter, until they shall severally glide away to their state-rooms or cabin berths and sleep or muse till suprise welcomes them to Albany. What know these of the sufferings endured, the perils wantonly imposed, on that very same steamer-perils outvieing those of the Middle Passage and sufferings such as demons could scarcely have the heart to devise and inflict ?

For there, on the forward deck of that same steamer, shut off by a relentless grating from all shelter, hospitality or intercourse except with each other, is huddled together some scores or hundreds of poor emigrants bound for the rich but distant prairies of the West. Most of these are natives of Europe, perhaps just landed on our shores-possibly that day released from shipboard and having scarcely set foot on the soil of the New World-but there are often intermingled natives of our City, of the adjacent country. of New-Jersey or New-England, flying from the inexorable poverty and unremitted toil to which the portionless and simple among crowded populations are too generally subjected. They have little money and many children, and they take the cheapest conveyance proffered them, being assured that it is nevertheless decent, comfortable, and not unwholesome.

Miserable prevarications! murderous deceit! On reaching the boat at the appointed time, they are not permitted even to go on board at the common gangway, but are roughly ordered to go forward. There the stern reality first breaks upon their bewildered vision-the hard and by no means cleanly plank of the deck are their lodgings and the open sky is their only covering. But this is not all. Scores after scores of fresh emigrants, reeking with the missma of long confinement in the steerage during an ocean passage, are pitched upon them until the naked plank which they at first revolted at as beds are no longer attainable: they would gladly pay for a chance to stretch their weary limbs on the clammy deck, but there is not room for all even to sit down, and the men must take turns in standing up through the night. For the women. space is generally made, so that they can sit down and lean their children against them on this side and that, smothering their unavoidable mosnings so that the youngest and best placed may snatch an hour or two of troubled slumber during some part of the weary night. For the inevitable sickness and distress of many there are no preparations: they must vomit as they can. Not even a rough awning-costing, perhaps, fifty dollars-is drawn over them; but the autumn dews fall unintercepted upon mother and babe, sire and son; and when the thunder-storms and rain-squalls come on they have no resource but to huddle closer together, if possible, shrink, and shiver and suffer. It is our deliberate judgment that no negro-

trader in the South would permit a cargo of his human chattels to be carried for a single night with as little regard to their health and comfortto say nothing of decency-as is regularly evinced in the transportation of free white emigrants (many of them American born) from this City to Albany. We believe it far below the truth to estimate that three thousand human lives are annually sacrificed through the ravages of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Rheumatism and Fevers, in consequence of this North River exposure alone. And we call upon our City Authorties, either alone or in conjunction with those of Albany, to take instant and effective measures to arrest this

on the altar of the basest avarice, the most reck. less inhumanity.

wholesale sacrifice of human life and happiness

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS. We receive many more letters than we can answer, asking for all manner of information with regard to Kansas, its soil and elimate, its position and advantages, the means of reaching it, and the aid afforded in so doing by the Emigration Societies. We have already published very much on these topics, but will sad a little more, though we wish those in want of special information would write to those who make a business of supplying it rather than to such as have a superabundance of other business and no time for this. 1. There is no question as to the fertility of

much of the soil and mildness of the temperature of Kansas. Its climate is in the average about the same as that of Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington City, Wheeling and Cincinnati. Much ot the soil is a deep, rich, black prairie loam, hardly excelled. Timber is scarce in many parts of the Territory: but every one who goes thither for the next year or two can locate in the midst or along the edge of a forest if he sees fit. But timber will be scarce in Kansas unless planted very seen; and probably no better investment could be now made than in taking up prairie lands a way from any timber, plowing forty acres here and there, and planting with Locust, Hickory, Peach, &c., in the fall and with Corn the following spring. Plow around and around the outside of this plantation the next fall, so as to keep out the fires; plant the Corn early in the spring, harvest in September, plow and sow with Wheat; which barvest and plow again in August, so as to keep off the prairie-fires from the young trees. In four or five years, the Peach will bear fruit, which will always be wanted by the newer settlers; in ten years from the start, the Peachtrees should be cut out for fuel and light fencing, leaving the roots to send up fresh and vigorous shoots; and by this time the Locust will begin to be worth cutting, when it should be treated in like manner, leaving the slower Hickory to be cut last. Of course, an experienced woodsman may suggest species of trees preferable to some or all of these; but the thrifty, provident man who would leave a property to his children can hardly invest his money and labor better or safer than in tree-planting on any of the great Western prairies.

2. As to the means of transportation, we know none other equal to these proffered by the Kansas Emigration Society having its headquarters at Worcester, Mass. Its Secretary is Edward E. Hale, who will answer all reasonable inquiries by circular or letter. We believe be is also compiling a small book, giving information respecting Kansas and practical directions as to the best means of reaching that Territory. The cost of passage per head is \$25 from Boston or New York to the Kansas line, which does not include provisions. G. H. Stebbins, No. 110 Breadway, is Agent in this City. Emigrants can make arrangements beforehand to join at almost any point on the route.

3. We have been asked to state whether any Emigrant Society pays part or all of the passage of those wishing to emigrate to Kansas, but unable to pay their way. We know no such, and trust there is none. There are few persons unable to pay their passage to Kansas who would be able to fight their own battle after reaching that Territory, and the settlers should not, must not, be loaded down in the infancy of their enterprise with paupers. No one should go to Kansas these five years who has not proved his ability to make a fair living and something over

in the States.

4. There is a "Union Emigrating Society" organized for Kansas by the Anti-Nebraska Members of Congress at Washington City, whereof the Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH of Berkshire Co., Mass., is President. The formation of Auxiliary Societies in towns or counties throughout the Union is recommended. Members pay \$1 each per year, to promote the general objects of the Society. We cannot fad the name of the Secretary on the papers now before us, but presume that letters addressed to the "Hon. J. Z. Good-'rich, Pres't Emigration Society, Washington, "D. C.," will be promptly responded to. The Worcester is a stock company, intending to pay dividends to the contributors to its funds; the Washington enterprise contemplates whatever to its contributors except in the good accomplished.

5. We know no Kansas Emigration Society which wishes to employ paid agents to drum up contributors to its funds or settlers for the Territories. Yet we hear of advertisements in circulation proffering salaries of \$1,000 to \$1,500 to such agents. Should anybody bite at these offers, then it is our opinion that somebody will be taken in; but we may be mistaken. At all events, they will bite, if at all. on their own responsibility.

PAINFUL TO OBSERVE.-The first attempts of young and tender-mouthed donkey to masticate Canada thistles and the efforts of The Evening Post to swallow the latest and meanest of the "Soft" Platforms-that just concocted by John Cochran and Sawyer Rynders at Syracuse. It must be a sad lot, that of a "Democratic" Editor, when it reduces journals like The Post to such dire extremities .- "My son," said a grave old Turk to his ten-year-old hopeful, pointing to a "Christian dog" who was passing in the candlemold smalls, swollow-tail upper garment and stove-pipe "tile" which compose our preposterous and undignified Frank costume, "remember "that if you should ever be tempted to forsake God and His Prophet, you may become such a "looking object as that."

The ignorance of public sentiment in "the rural districts" which darkens the atmosphere of our National metropolis is painful to contemplate, even when its exhibitions are most ludicrous. Thus The National Intelligencer, which never perpetrates a joke with malice prepense, has just set the whole State of Vermont into a broad grin by solemnly remarking of the late Election in that

State that "one of its best results will probably be the restora-tion to the Senate of the United States of that sterling Whig and sound statesman, the Hon. SAMUEL S.

- The Union is brave. It says that " Great Britain can send her whole navy into the neighborhood of San Juan, if she can spare it; but she will consult her own welfare by keeping hands off." We are sarry to see Gen. Pierce so warlike; he ought to try negot tion before fighting. Perhaps if he were to send the illustrious Borland to England as extraordinary envoy he might settle the trouble; or else that still more dis tinguished statesman who treated with George Roberts about getting Mr. Jamison drunk might be advantageously employed for the purpose.